

## HE HAS BIG TIME

Charles W. Miller Attends Reunion at Shiloh, Tenn.

Was Sixteenth Gathering of Veterans of Sixth Regiment.

## ARE ONLY TWO FROM KANSAS

Col. George P. Washburn Is Re-elected President.

Was His First Visit to Battlefield in Sixty Years.

Charles W. Miller, 424 Van Buren street, a veteran of the Civil war and father of Bob Miller, sheriff of Shawnee county, has just returned from a reunion of his regiment at Shiloh, Tenn. It was the sixteenth reunion of the Sixth regiment, Iowa Infantry, which went into that historic battle a thousand strong and lost 156 men, sixty years ago, April 6 and 7. Now they managed to muster just fifty-three men! The actual attendance this year.



Charles W. Miller.

Only one other veteran of the battle went from Kansas, and that was George P. Washburn, of Ottawa, department commander of the G. A. R. Colonel Washburn is re-elected.

Colonel Washburn was re-elected president of the survivors of the battle, which office he has now held for over three years.

The Kansas party consisted of Colonel Washburn, his wife and daughter, C. W. Miller and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bob Miller, and Mrs. W. L. Davis, of Topeka.

Mr. Miller says the trip cost him less than \$50, including railroad fare, entertainment, board and lodging.

They went from here to St. Louis and there took the steamer Alabama down to Cairo and then up the Ohio to Paducah, Ky., then up the Tennessee to Pittsburgh Landing.

First Visit in Sixty Years.

"I had not been there for sixty years, but I was right in the spot where my regiment did its fighting," said Mr. Miller. "When I left that field sixty years ago, it was a wilderness. The trees were cut to pieces with cannon balls in every direction, all shot to pieces, and everything in ruins. Now it is a beautiful park with fine driveways, all under government control, with markers placed over the field to show where each regiment fought."

"Sure I had a good time," said the old veteran, "but I must tell you the funny part of it, if you have a little time."

"Certainly, that's what we want to hear," said the reporter.

"Well, they seem to think I'm an old man, you see, and Bob said when he heard I wanted to go to the reunion of the survivors of the battle of Shiloh, 'Dad, you know you're too old for a long hard trip like that. You can't take care of yourself, and you know he would not agree to my going alone.'—his wife went along to take care of me. Well, I said, let her go. So she went and Mrs. W. L. Davis came along, too, to take care of me, and I run 'em both down the first day, and was carrying their grips and things and helping them, and at the end of their trip, 'Ha, ha, why, I'm seventy-two!'"

Went Into Army at Seventeen.

"I went into the army when I was 17. I served four years and four days, and got back before I was old enough to vote. My regiment was in twenty-seven battles."

"I never got wounded. Never was in any hospital and never missed roll call (except when I was in the bull pen)."

"Did you ever miss a meal?" said the reporter. "Not in 14, I could get one. Sometimes I could get anything to eat," he replied.

CHINESE SUPERVISE LOANS.

Handling of Money Matters by Officials Regarded With Distrust.

Peking, March 2. (By mail.)—Interest in the financial situation and the handling of government loans has become so acute among the Chinese people that a society has been organized called the People's Financial Supervision society. No foreign loan is ever contracted by the ministry of finance without an immediate clamor on the part of the people, and all financial dealings of government officials and of the government banks are regarded with suspicion by popular organizations.

In order to allay this suspicion and keep informed on all matters of finance, the new society has been formed, with the express purpose of supervising the financial operations of the government and of the two government banks, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China.

The immediate program of the supervision society is one of opposition to the \$25,000,000 loan on the salt surplus which is being negotiated by Minister of Finance Chang Hu. At the first meeting of this self-appointed supervisory board several resolutions were passed condemning the salt surplus loan, demanding investigation and publicity, and warning the people toward the loan and government finances in general. Full publicity in every financial operation is the outstanding demand of the People's Financial Supervision society.

## THE PEAK LOADS

Today Is a Busy Time for Telegraph Companies.

Many Easter Messages Are Sent by Topekan.

## SPECIAL BLANKS ARE IN USE

Plant of Western Union Designed to Meet Needs.

Automatic Machines Handle 400 Messages an Hour.

This is the second of a series of feature articles on "Peak Loads," as these telegraphic phenomena are called, which are being published in this paper. Other articles describing peak loads in other industries will follow.

BY V. E. BUNDY.

Today—Easter Saturday—occurs one of the most prominent "peaks" in the business of the Western Union Telegraph company. For the past several years, the practice of sending messages of congratulation and good wishes, by telegraph, on Easter, New Year's Day, Mothers' Day and other holidays has become a custom of popularity among all classes of people.

So general has the practice become that the telegraph company is now using special blanks on which the congratulatory messages are written and delivered. The Easter blanks are decorated with appropriate floral designs, in pleasing colors, and with special envelopes.

Peak Load Days.

"Easter Saturday and the other holidays mark the 'peak loads' of the year for the telegraph office," says W. C. Fox, manager of the local office of the Western Union.

In general, with the exception of these peak days, the telegraph business closely reflects the general business transacted in Topeka. When Topeka merchants and other business men are busy, we are busy. There are few comparatively sharp peaks in the telegraph business, however, as they are evenly distributed, for the most part, thru the days, weeks and months.

There is a little more business during the summer months—July and August—than thru the other months of the year. This is true also in the handling of the mail, particularly in grain trading, which gives us a large share of our business.

Business Is Steady.

In comparing the various hours of the day, telegraph business is fairly steady, though there is a noticeable fluctuation in business messages. After business men get to work, the volume of the first mail of the day—usually along toward 11 o'clock—business begins to pick up in the telegraph office and continues to rise until about 5 o'clock, when it begins to decline.

One of the peaks of the day comes just before noon, and is rather hard to explain, unless the business men's minds are turned to the fact that the morning's run of wires dictated, and take them to the telegraph office on their way to lunch.

There is a peak in the day's business just before the offices close in the afternoon, and the last minute of the day is transacted over the wires.

Business Brisk in Afternoon.

A few minutes before the closing of the stock exchanges and the closing of the business day, there is a slight increase in business, as buy and sell orders are transmitted to their destinations.

Western Union office in Topeka couldn't possibly be swamped, I think, Fox declared. "Our system is elastic and capable of so much expansion, that I can't conceive of any circumstances under which we would be called upon to handle the 45,000 messages a day which is about our capacity. Telegraph facilities now have reached the stage at which we are able to handle the business of the world."

Easy to Get Operators.

"Also it is easy to get operators here in Topeka. We have branch offices at each of the railroad stations and an independent branch office. The Santa Fe has a lot of operators at work in the main city, who are always available in case we need them, to pick up a little overtime."

Two Automatic Machines.

In the Western Union office on Kansas avenue there are two automatic telegraph machines which are capable of handling some 400 messages an hour, and as rapidly as they can be typed. The machine, which is a highly complicated affair, may be roughly described as a cross between a typewriter and a telegraph instrument. At one end of the line the operator types the message. At the other, with no human hand to guide it, the automatic typewriter hammers out the message with weird, uncanny facility. At the receiving end, the operator sits quiet, while the words and sentences appear as if by the blackest of black magic, upon the blank.

It is no use for the layman to try to understand the mechanism—sufficient to say that the machine works. The machine will transmit telegraphic messages at four times the speed of the average Morse operator.

To Meet Business Needs.

The Topeka plant of the Western Union was designed to meet the needs of the city for some years to come, and there is reserve equipment there to deal with more business messages at four times the speed of the average Morse operator.

It Couldn't Be Done.

There is an old story current of a suspicious but unscrupulous woman who went to the telegraph office to send her first telegram.

She was handed a blank form, on which she wrote her message, and she asked for an envelope and sealed the message in it. The operator tried to explain that it was necessary for him to read the message in order to transmit it—whereupon the lady in consternation and indignation, flitted away, with the message in her hand.

"As a matter of fact," says Fox, "an operator who handled forty, fifty or a hundred messages an hour, probably wouldn't know or remember a word of the contents of any of them when he gets to the end of the line."

"Of course, the messages which are handed to us for transmission are regarded as sacredly confidential. Any operator who divulged information contained in any of them would violate the iron-bound code, and would be severely dealt with. But that is really secondary."

Operator's Interest Is Mechanical.

"The operator's interest in the message is purely mechanical, and his mind holds as little of its meaning as the message has been pounded out by the key over which it has been sent."

Reading and sending a telegram becomes an absolutely automatic function. Your secrets are safe, even if you telegraph them, from any but the person for whom you intend them. You might just as well ask the brass and rubber key, about a message which has been transmitted, as the operator who sent it."

## Local News Events of the Past Week

As Depicted by Bolmar



Recent heavy rains put Soldier creek and other streams near Topeka on a rampage.

Work on the Pageant of Progress pavilion on Quincy street commenced with vim and vigor.

Near drought on top floors of many building caused by accident at city pumping plant.

Gov. Henry J. Allen an interested spectator at the Gobar-Eustace wrestling match.



Second day of Scottish Rite Reunion, Valley of Topeka. Several degrees in Freemasonry conferred.

No school, but the weather man came very near to spoiling the little folks' holiday.

Shawnee county Democrats held an enthusiastic pep meeting and political powwow at Klingaman's hall.

Rotary club show, "Follies of 1922," to be pulled off Monday and Tuesday nights.

## TO AID TEACHERS

Much Work Accomplished by Kansas Placement Bureau.

More Than 700 Instructors Have Applied for Jobs.

That the Kansas teachers' placement bureau of the State Teachers' association is proving to be of great assistance to Kansas teachers in locating suitable positions is shown by the fact that from twenty-five to fifty applications are received for each position. The bureau has received each day, according to Frank L. Pinet, secretary of the State Teachers' association.

More than 700 Kansas teachers have applied for positions for the coming year thru the bureau, according to the report of the bureau. Nineteen teachers were placed by the bureau last year, representing a saving to those placed approximately \$10,000.

The teachers' placement bureau has been found to be one of the most useful and successful departments. President Pinet declared, "Moreover, it promises to be one of the most useful and successful departments."

To Place Best Teachers.

"The primary aim of the teacher placement bureau is to place the best teachers in the most promising positions. One of the ultimate results of the work of the bureau will be that the schools will have the best and efficient teachers, and that are willing to pay sufficient salaries to attract such teachers, will be supplied."

Moreover, the placement bureau will reflect influence in stabilizing the salaries paid to teachers and will therefore raise the standards of the schools throughout the state. One of the greatest handicaps to the Kansas schools has been the ever changing personnel of the teacher staffs."

Secretary Pinet predicted that the bureau will register 3,000 applications for positions this year and will receive equally as many requests. He estimated that the department will place from 100 to 1,000 teachers. Pinet stated that each applicant for a position is investigated thoroughly before recommendations are made for any position. Reports are received from the county superintendent, at least one high school official and one member of the school board. Records of the accomplishments of the teachers placed also are kept for reference in placing the teacher a second time.

FLY TIME ALMOST HERE

Put in Screens Now Is Advice to Topeka Citizens.

The fly season will soon be here, and those who put in their screens promptly will be taking the best of precaution against the insidious fly. Chicago's board of health says: "Fly screens are recognized by the health department and sanitary measures. They should be put in place early in fly time, and used continuously until the snow flies. Keep the common household out of your house and away from your food."

Screen your windows. Begin now in your warfare against flies. You cannot begin too soon.

No Burch Trial Until Monday.

Los Angeles, April 15.—No session was held today in the trial of Arthur C. Burch for the murder of J. Belton Kennedy, adjournment until Monday having been taken last night.

Sixteen Cases of TB.

The 1921 cases of communicable disease referred to above, do not include sixteen cases of tuberculosis which were reported during the month. Three of the sixteen tuberculosis cases resulted in death. There were five cases of tuberculosis in males, and eleven in females, reported to the department. One male and two females died of the disease during the month.

A total of 381 patients attended the free municipal clinics during the month. By far the great majority—299—were examined at the clinic for the treatment of social disease. The second largest number of attendants was at the baby clinic, where there were sixty-eight during the month. There were sixteen at the skin disease clinic, five at the maternity

## Cases of Communicable Disease Show Decrease During Month of March

No Cases of Influenza Were Reported Last Month—Marked Decrease in Pneumonia, Says Report of Dr. Earle G. Brown—Chickenpox Ranked First With Sixty Cases.

According to the report of the health department of the city, made by Dr. Robert D. McGiffert, city health commissioner, by Dr. Earle G. Brown, city health officer, for the month of March, there were 121 cases of communicable diseases reported to the department during the month.

This is a decrease of sixteen cases from the number reported in February. "No cases of influenza were reported, and there was a marked decrease in the number of pneumonia cases reported," says the report.

Report by Words.

By words, cases were reported as follows: First, twenty-two; second, twenty-two; third, twenty-two; fourth, twenty-two; fifth, twenty-two; sixth, twenty-two; seventh, twenty-two; eighth, twenty-two; ninth, twenty-two; tenth, twenty-two; eleventh, twenty-two; twelfth, twenty-two; thirteenth, twenty-two; fourteenth, twenty-two; fifteenth, twenty-two; sixteenth, twenty-two; seventeenth, twenty-two; eighteenth, twenty-two; nineteenth, twenty-two; twentieth, twenty-two; twenty-first, twenty-two; twenty-second, twenty-two; twenty-third, twenty-two; twenty-fourth, twenty-two; twenty-fifth, twenty-two; twenty-sixth, twenty-two; twenty-seventh, twenty-two; twenty-eighth, twenty-two; twenty-ninth, twenty-two; thirtieth, twenty-two; thirty-first, twenty-two; thirty-second, twenty-two; thirty-third, twenty-two; thirty-fourth, twenty-two; thirty-fifth, twenty-two; thirty-sixth, twenty-two; thirty-seventh, twenty-two; thirty-eighth, twenty-two; thirty-ninth, twenty-two; fortieth, twenty-two; forty-first, twenty-two; forty-second, twenty-two; forty-third, twenty-two; forty-fourth, twenty-two; forty-fifth, twenty-two; forty-sixth, twenty-two; forty-seventh, twenty-two; forty-eighth, twenty-two; forty-ninth, twenty-two; fiftieth, twenty-two; fifty-first, twenty-two; fifty-second, twenty-two; fifty-third, twenty-two; fifty-fourth, twenty-two; fifty-fifth, twenty-two; fifty-sixth, twenty-two; fifty-seventh, twenty-two; fifty-eighth, twenty-two; fifty-ninth, twenty-two; sixtieth, twenty-two; sixty-first, twenty-two; sixty-second, twenty-two; sixty-third, twenty-two; sixty-fourth, twenty-two; sixty-fifth, twenty-two; sixty-sixth, twenty-two; sixty-seventh, twenty-two; sixty-eighth, twenty-two; sixty-ninth, twenty-two; seventieth, twenty-two; seventy-first, twenty-two; seventy-second, twenty-two; seventy-third, twenty-two; seventy-fourth, twenty-two; seventy-fifth, twenty-two; seventy-sixth, twenty-two; seventy-seventh, twenty-two; seventy-eighth, twenty-two; seventy-ninth, twenty-two; eightieth, twenty-two; eighty-first, twenty-two; eighty-second, twenty-two; eighty-third, twenty-two; eighty-fourth, twenty-two; eighty-fifth, twenty-two; eighty-sixth, twenty-two; eighty-seventh, twenty-two; eighty-eighth, twenty-two; eighty-ninth, twenty-two; ninetieth, twenty-two; ninety-first, twenty-two; ninety-second, twenty-two; ninety-third, twenty-two; ninety-fourth, twenty-two; ninety-fifth, twenty-two; ninety-sixth, twenty-two; ninety-seventh, twenty-two; ninety-eighth, twenty-two; ninety-ninth, twenty-two; one hundred, twenty-two.

By race, cases were reported as follows: WHITE, twenty-two; COLORED, twenty-two; CHINESE, twenty-two; JAPANESE, twenty-two; KOREAN, twenty-two; PHILIPPINE, twenty-two; HAWAIIAN, twenty-two; OTHER, twenty-two.

There were 105 births during the month; eighty-nine of them white, ten of them colored, and six of them Mexican. Fifty-seven of the babies born during the month were boys, and forty-eight were girls.

Against the 105 births there are listed seventy-five deaths. The gross death rate for the month is 1.47 per 1,000 population.

Thirty-eight deaths were those of males and thirty-seven of females. Sixty deaths were of children, and four Mexicans died during the month.

By words, deaths were as follows: First, twenty-two; second, twenty-two; third, twenty-two; fourth, twenty-two; fifth, twenty-two; sixth, twenty-two; seventh, twenty-two; eighth, twenty-two; ninth, twenty-two; tenth, twenty-two; eleventh, twenty-two; twelfth, twenty-two; thirteenth, twenty-two; fourteenth, twenty-two; fifteenth, twenty-two; sixteenth, twenty-two; seventeenth, twenty-two; eighteenth, twenty-two; nineteenth, twenty-two; twentieth, twenty-two; twenty-first, twenty-two; twenty-second, twenty-two; twenty-third, twenty-two; twenty-fourth, twenty-two; twenty-fifth, twenty-two; twenty-sixth, twenty-two; twenty-seventh, twenty-two; twenty-eighth, twenty-two; twenty-ninth, twenty-two; thirtieth, twenty-two; thirty-first, twenty-two; thirty-second, twenty-two; thirty-third, twenty-two; thirty-fourth, twenty-two; thirty-fifth, twenty-two; thirty-sixth, twenty-two; thirty-seventh, twenty-two; thirty-eighth, twenty-two; thirty-ninth, twenty-two; fortieth, twenty-two; forty-first, twenty-two; forty-second, twenty-two; forty-third, twenty-two; forty-fourth, twenty-two; forty-fifth, twenty-two; forty-sixth, twenty-two; forty-seventh, twenty-two; forty-eighth, twenty-two; forty-ninth, twenty-two; fiftieth, twenty-two; fifty-first, twenty-two; fifty-second, twenty-two; fifty-third, twenty-two; fifty-fourth, twenty-two; fifty-fifth, twenty-two; fifty-sixth, twenty-two; fifty-seventh, twenty-two; fifty-eighth, twenty-two; fifty-ninth, twenty-two; sixtieth, twenty-two; sixty-first, twenty-two; sixty-second, twenty-two; sixty-third, twenty-two; sixty-fourth, twenty-two; sixty-fifth, twenty-two; sixty-sixth, twenty-two; sixty-seventh, twenty-two; sixty-eighth, twenty-two; sixty-ninth, twenty-two; seventieth, twenty-two; seventy-first, twenty-two; seventy-second, twenty-two; seventy-third, twenty-two; seventy-fourth, twenty-two; seventy-fifth, twenty-two; seventy-sixth, twenty-two; seventy-seventh, twenty-two; seventy-eighth, twenty-two; seventy-ninth, twenty-two; eightieth, twenty-two; eighty-first, twenty-two; eighty-second, twenty-two; eighty-third, twenty-two; eighty-fourth, twenty-two; eighty-fifth, twenty-two; eighty-sixth, twenty-two; eighty-seventh, twenty-two; eighty-eighth, twenty-two; eighty-ninth, twenty-two; ninetieth, twenty-two; ninety-first, twenty-two; ninety-second, twenty-two; ninety-third, twenty-two; ninety-fourth, twenty-two; ninety-fifth, twenty-two; ninety-sixth, twenty-two; ninety-seventh, twenty-two; ninety-eighth, twenty-two; ninety-ninth, twenty-two; one hundred, twenty-two.

Strategy.

"Waiter, here's half-a-crown for you."

"Thank you, sir. Do you wish to reserve a table?"

"Yes, please. A few minutes I shall come in with two ladies, and I want you to tell us that every table is engaged."—Passing Show (London).

VISITS OLD BATTLEGROUND

George P. Washburn, Department Commander of Kansas G. A. R. Makes Trip to Shiloh, Tenn.—Plans Under Way for Reunion at Winfield.

George P. Washburn, of Ottawa, department commander of Kansas of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been unusually busy completing plans for the annual encampment of the organization to be held May 17, 18 and 19 at Winfield, Kan., since his return a few days ago from Shiloh, Tenn., where he attended the sixteenth annual encampment of the National Association of the Battle of Shiloh Survivors.

Mr. Washburn is the national headquarters of the organization. He spends a day or two each week at the state office of the G. A. R. in the Memorial building in Topeka.

The encampment, which was held April 6 and 7 at Shiloh battlefield, proved to be one of much pleasure and interest. Seventy-five of the 1,000 survivors of the battle were in attendance. Many of them made their first visit to the field since the battle was fought sixty years ago. The annual trip to the battle ground is made from St. Louis to Shiloh or Pittsburgh Landing by steamboat.

Mr. Washburn, who is now serving his sixth term as president of the association, has completed plans whereby the trip will include Muskegon, Mich., and a movie of the battle, which was made in 1921, will be shown in Topeka in the near future.

## "DOCTOR" IS HELD

Fugitive From Justice for Six Years Arrested in Wichita.

Charged With Conspiracy to Defraud and Evade Creditors.

Following information which reached A. H. Skinner, assistant United States attorney, several days ago, "Doctor" Morris Robertson, for years a fugitive from justice, was arrested this week at Williston, N. D. He will be returned at once for trial in federal court, Skinner says, on indictment charging conspiracy to defraud his creditors and evade the bankruptcy act.

Robertson, a property in Kansas City, Excelsior Springs, Mo., and elsewhere valued at from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, had operated a "Sanatorium in Kansas City, Excelsior Springs, St. Louis, Sulphur Springs, Ark., and Arkansas City, Kan. The sanatorium was known as the "Anthropological Non-Surgical Sanatorium." Diseases were treated by the application of the "Seven Sacred Oils" to the body.

Income of \$50,000 a Year.

His annual income was estimated at \$50,000. Persons came from all parts of the country to be healed by the "doctor." Robertson began speculating in oil and was declared bankrupt in 1916. At the hearing in August of 1916, his charge of concealing assets from the referee in bankruptcy, Robertson could not be found and it was reported that he had fled from Arkansas City with a young woman, school teacher from western Kansas who had been taking treatments at his sanatorium.

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## SALES ARE LARGE AUNT LIVES HERE

Eskimo Pie Is Popular Confection in Topeka.

Royalties to Manufacturers Amount to \$30,000 a Week.

## 400,000 SOLD IN TOPEKA

Demand Expected to Increase During Warm Weather.

Was Four Years Before It Won Favor in United States.

Sales of "Eskimo pie" in Topeka and vicinity have approximated 400,000 packages since the confectionary novelty was introduced about the middle of last December, according to J. F. Haskell, general manager of the Beatrice Creamery company here.

Royalty amounts to approximately \$30,000 a week are being paid by the manufacturers in all sections of the country to C. K. Nelson of New York City, the inventor and associate who are backing him in marketing of the product. It is said. The confection which obtained such popularity here during the winter months can be regarded as a winter novelty.

While the sales at the present time are not so great, according to Haskell, it is expected that the demand will pick up considerably during the hot weather and if the consumption during the winter months can be regarded as an indication it is probable that from 7,000 to 10,000 Eskimo pies will be sold daily during the summer.

Did Not Go Good at First.

The chocolate covered ice cream bar went begging for almost four years before it won the attention of the public. Nelson was the son of the village confectioner of Onawa, Ia. When he had finished school his father placed him in charge of the plant where he gained a knowledge of ice cream manufacture. He conceived the plan of dipping ice cream in chocolate and worked on the plan without much success for years. Then the elder Nelson sold his plant and the son was left with little more than an idea.

Nelson attempted to get many manufacturers to take up his idea before he had secured the right of the Graham Ice Cream company in Omaha. Stover recognized the possibilities of the idea and the experiment were begun on a large scale. The result was success.

The main difficulty in the manufacture of Eskimo pie was the chocolate would not stick to ice cream. The process of making chocolate now consists of heating chocolate to a temperature of 115 degrees and allowing it to cool to 80 degrees, when the oblong bars of ice cream are dipped in it. The ice cream causes the chocolate to harden. The cakes are then wrapped in tin foil and placed in a cooling room where they remain until sold.

Nelson says it is possible to leave the bar in a warm room for thirty minutes before being wrapped in foil.

Offices in New York.

Having perfected the process of manufacture, Nelson and Stover interested capital in the enterprise and obtained money from the Russell Stover company, with offices in New York City. Stover became president; Nelson, vice president; and H. E. Watson, secretary. An extensive advertising campaign was begun, with the result that Eskimo pie has enjoyed an amazing sale.

The Beatrice Creamery company, of Topeka, is the only concern manufacturing the confection, operates under a license granted by Nelson's company. Several imitations are said to have appeared on the market and suits have been started to protect the patent rights, it is said.

One of the proudest women in Topeka this week is Mrs. D. F. Mallory, 1415 Van Buren street, Mrs. Mallory is an aunt of Mamie Smith, famous phonograph record singer and at the head of her company of jazz bands that appeared at the auditorium Tuesday evening.

While Mamie Smith was in Topeka she visited with her aunt and told her many of the experiences of herself and company in the east, on the road and in the excitement of the stage. Mamie has been on the stage since she was 9 years of age, Mrs. Mallory says. At the present time her salary is \$4,000 a week in addition to the royalties on the Okeh records.

"The boys in the company are really accomplished musicians," Mrs. Mallory said in answer to the Daniel Muller criticism appearing in The State Journal Wednesday. "They have taken up the jazz form of entertainment because it is the rage but all of them are able to render high class musical numbers. They are not only musicians of training and experience but they are well educated."

Hawkins a Topeka Boy.

Coleman Hawkins, the saxophone player, can be termed a Topeka boy. He was the only colored player on the high school orchestra here last season. His parents live in St. Joseph, Mo. Hawkins was greeted with wild applause when he walked on the stage at the auditorium Tuesday evening. His teachers at the high school state that he was a good student and a high class musician.

"My niece was delighted with the reception received in Topeka," Mrs. Mallory stated. "She said the auditorium was much too large for the real effects of an entertainment of that kind but the large crowd that greeted her was pleasing."

Cuticura Heals Face Disfigured With Large Pimples

"I was troubled with pimples and blackheads on my face. The pimples were hard, large and red, and festered and then scabbed over. They were so bad that I could not rest at night, and my face was disfigured. The trouble lasted about two months."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample. I bought more, and after using two cases of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Ruby Thomas, R. 2, Somerville, Ohio, July 18, 1921.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify. Cuticura Ointment to soothe, heal and Cuticura Talcum to powder and perfume are ideal for daily toilet purposes.

Sample Box Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. A, P. O. Box 100, Framingham, Mass. Write for free literature. No money required. Cuticura Soap should be used without soap."

LOVE cannot be purchased, but men may be found whose hearts are in their professions so completely as to assure you of all that you could ask from their service.

We make no extra charges for the use of our beautiful chapel.

Shell